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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Scripture surpasses the most ancient Greek authors, vastly in native simplicity, liveliness and grandeur. Homer himself never reached the sublimity of Moses' Songs, especially the last, which all the Israelitish children were to learn by heart. Never did any ode, either Greek or Latin, come up to the richness of the Psalms, particularly that which begins "The Mighty God, and Lord of Hosts," this surpasses the utmost stretch of human invention. Neither Homer of any other poet ever equalled Isaiah describing the Majesty of God, in whose sight "the nations of the earth are as small dust, yea less than nothing and vanity," seeing that it is he that stretched out the heavens like a curtain and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."—Sometimes this prophet has all the sweetness of an eclogue in the smiling images he gives us of peace, and sometimes he soars so high as to leave every thing below him. What is there in antiquity that can be compared to the lamentations of Jeremiah when he tenderly deplores the misery of his country? Or the prophecy of Nahum, when he foresees in spirit the proud Nineveh fall under the rage of an invincible army. We fancy that we see the army, and hear the noise of arms and chariots. Every thing is painted in such a lively manner as strikes the imagination—the prophet far outdoes Homer.—Read likewise Daniel denouncing to Belshazzar, the Divine vengeance ready to overwhelm him, and try if you can find any thing in the most sublime originals of antiquity that can be compared to those passages of sacred writ. As for the rest of scripture every portion of it is uniform and constant, every part bears the peculiar character that becomes it. The history, the particular details of laws, the descriptions, the vehement and pathetic passages, the mysteries and prophecies, all appear a natural and beautiful variety. In short, there is a difference between the Heat of poets and the prophets, as there is between a false enthusiasm and the true. The sacred writers, being truly inspired, in a sensible manner express something divine, while the others, striving to soar above themselves, always shew human weakness in their loftiest flights.—*Canby's Dialogues upon Eloquence*

Religion in a female secures all her interests.—It gives her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indescribable to all her deeds. How sweet when the mistress of a family is the handmaid of the Lord—when the mother of children is an example of piety—when the wife of the bosom is espoused to the Redeemer; how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin of Christ; that the sister lean on his arm who sticketh closer than a brother; that the songsters of the temple belong to the Heavenly choir! how pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place: that they guard the interest and health of his heaven-born companion, and the children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care her helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such, that she can lean on the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless! supported by the hope that he shall meet them all in Heaven.

Religion has a peculiar sweetness, when it mingles with the modest softness of the female character. So the dew-drop borrows odour and color from the rose.

Females need the comforts, the hopes, and the prospects of religion, more if possible than the other sex. Subjected to the trials of disobedience, and the weakness of a feeble constitution, their state, when raised by improvement, and propped with Christian consolations, is still a state of subjection and pain.—Suppose one of your number yoked to a husband of acid temper, and the prey of disappointment and disease, where, but from Heaven, does there dawn upon her one beam of light? But, if she can look upward and desire a place of rest when the toils of life are finished—a home where she may be happy, a friend who will ever be kind, and a nature raised above fatigue, and pain, and death—then, while the pains of living are softened by the hope of dying, and earth blotted out by the glories of Heaven, she can exercise patience and submission, till the time appointed for her release. Thus, religion fills the cup with

pleasure, that was full of gall; converts the veriest hovel into a palace, and adapting the spirit to its lodgment, makes it happy. Thus, the hope of Heaven, if that hope was a dream, smooths her passage to the tomb, and renders religion essential to her happiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VISIT TO THE GLACIERS OF NORWAY.—A visit to the Glaciers of Justedal, and to the Mantle of Lodal, a mountain in the interior of Norway, so called, from its being always covered with snow, and which lies above 150 English miles N. E. of Bergen.—By G. Bonn, of Bergen.

The journey to the Mantle of Lodal, the highest mountain summit amidst the splendid and stupendous glaciers which lie between Justedal and Olden may be commenced either from the end of Lysterford, or from the farm-house of Rednei, near the Church of Goupe. Mr. Bohr chose the first of these routes, although in summer it is perhaps the most difficult of the two. Through the cultivated valley of Dahl, a side branch of the cheerful rich valley of Lyster, you come to Stordal, about seven English miles from Lysterford. Five miles farther on, you reach a picturesque elevation, about 2,513 feet above the level of the sea, from which you descend to a delightful resting-place, called Storkel. Here Nidal, the first valley in Justedal, inclosed on each side by lofty snow-covered mountains, has already begun to display its enchanting scenery; combining what is most beautiful with what is most fearful. Through green fields covered with corn and grass, with the houses of the peasants scattered over them, you advance along its gray colored stream, with its banks shaded by trees, but overhung by dark naked precipices, which threaten to fall on your head. About three miles on you reach the Church of Justedal, 621 feet above the level of the sea. Between the farm-house of Kierdal, the traveller discovers five small water-falls from the rock of Kierdal, which, in their descent, unite into one, the velocity of which, before it reached the river, is so great, that it rises again in vapors.

Opposite to the farm-house of Kregel, the first large sky-blue colored mass of ice begins to shine, called the Glacier of Berset, a branch of the huge mass which covers Lodal. Its lower margin is about 1,440 feet above the level of the sea. There, where Kroudal, Kregel Dal, and Melvirs Dal, meet one another, is a fine and picturesque situation, abounding in all the beauties peculiar to the lower Alpine regions. Every thing that nature does in these valleys is impressive. A little farther east and farther up, the road passed another majestic mass of ice, called the Glacier of Niggard, which is at present larger, and in its former effects was more destructive, than the Glacier of Berset. In addition to what Von Buch and Professor Smith have said, in their accounts of these glaciers, I shall quote an extract from this subject from the archives of Bergenhouse. "At the farm of Berset, on the 21st of August, 1712, attended by sheriff, the Bailiff of the District, and six chosen inspectors, to estimate the damage which the glacier had occasioned. Two old men declared, that in their youth, the glacier had been high up in a cleft of mountain, but that during the last ten years, it had descended about 600 feet upon the open plain, bearing before it all the earth and stones lying on the surface of the ground. (This mass of ice, and stones, is what the Swiss call *Afornne*.) It breadth it extended about 1,630 feet; so that to the west, across the valley, from the mountain to the river, all was covered with ice. From the south, too, the ice had descended into the valley, so the farm was deprived of the greatest part of its pasture grounds, though what remained was at present very green. There was a small quantity of corn in the ear, but unripe, from the strong cold wind which now more than formerly descended from the glaciers. The excessive reflection of the sun's rays, too, from the ice, was found to be injurious to the meadow ground. Within a few years all the houses on the farm had been carried away, by two successive falling masses of snow, and were set up again in new situations."

Other instances are to be found of the encroachment of the glaciers and of the mischief occasioned by them. An old woman, who died in the year 1810, according to the parish book of Justedal, had been often in the old farm house of Niggard, shall inhabitants according to her account, and that of several other persons, did not leave it till the ice had pushed the house away. The peasant Claus Elvekragen remembers seeing,

about fifty years ago, the roof of a house buried in the moraine; so that there is good reason to believe, that a great part of the valley now covered by the glaciers has been formerly inhabited. At the same time there is unquestionable evidence, that many of the glaciers in Justedal are present growing less, both in depth and length. The mighty accumulation of moraine, which this very glacier of Niggard had formerly pushed before it, is now about 1726 feet below its margin, while the bare sides of the mountain show its depth now more than two hundred feet less than it has once been. The yearly amount of the difference, however, its periodical changes, it is impossible, from the want of accurate observation, to ascertain. The tradition, that they increase and diminish every seventh or nineteenth year, is of equal authority with any other gratuitous hypothesis with regard to the season and the weather. The crops at Elvekragen this year were very good, while nothing but the moraine stood between the glacier and the ripe corn.

On Melvirs borders Stodal, over which the shealings of the inhabitants of Justedal lie spread. (These are the mountain huts to which the natives of the valleys in Norway repair in summer, when the high pastures are accessible to their cattle.) These mountain downs and plains, beneficent nature has enriched with many luxurious trees and plants.

In the beginning of July, the snow had vanished from the pastures. A beautiful summer here follows a long winter. The length of the day, the stillness of the night, the heat reflected from the side of the mountains, concur to awaken almost instantaneously the power of nature. The author of nature saw it necessary, that, in regions where the summer is sadly contracted, plants should spring up, bloom, and ripen, in the shortest possible time. On the 11th of July the peasants had begun to draw up to their friendly shealings. First came a drove of cattle, then a drove of parners, followed by a peasant, with his little child on his back, then the mother and her household. All were resting and singing—every thing was activity and gladness. Sometimes, indeed, masses of snow threatened to tumble down upon them from the rocky summits and fragments of the rocks themselves which had fallen, contributed more to awaken apprehension, but the sight of the cheerful valley banished every disagreeable impression, while the glacier seemed necessary as a contrast to the beauty of the scene. Step by step, the glacier of Blota Steg (the Bear's Path) presented itself to our view, like an immense theatre between ice-covered mountains, the sides of which, like the scenes of a theatre, embellished with the most picturesque groves inclosed this majestic mass of ice. Several objects in front of it show beyond doubt that this, like the other glaciers in Justedal, had extended farther down, and was of greater depth in former days. The river Justedal, which formerly went under his glacier, now runs between the ice and the moraine, which it had formerly carried down with it, and which now is its ancient limits. At the place was a 500 ft. road, laid with stones, over which the peasants, about eighty years ago, used to pass to their shealings. About this time the glacier broke through with such force, that those who were going to the shealing, could scarcely open themselves a way with axes, though the prodigious offshots which had come from the foregoing day. Close beside this stone road, under hanging rocks and immediately before the glacier, were full grown birch, mountain-ash, and other trees, with the common sub-alpine shrubs and plants. The glacier ascends to near the foot of Lodal's Mantle, the inexhaustible snows of which feed this and all the other glaciers around.

If by the north-west side of the glacier, you press forward through several wild stretches of valley-ground, whose precipitous sides some terrible giant seems in his wrath to have overlaid with a multitude of loose masses of rock, which seems just about to crush the passing wanderer, you come at last to the shealings of Faaberg, about 1280 feet above the level of the sea. Here the happy pastoral life, and the true alpine scenery, exhibit themselves in their finest and most peculiar characters. Between four and five miles from the cots of Faaberg, Stodal begins to be narrower and narrower, till at once the whole scene is changed, and every thing becomes wild and frightful. Yellow meadows and green mountain-downs now touch on large desolate fields of sand and gravel, and small stones, and masses of rock of the size of a castle. These fields are cut through by many small

streams of water, gurgling from both the bottom and surface of the glacier above. The whole is inclosed by naked columns of rock, and in the back ground the lower margins of the two proudest of the offspring of Lodal's Mantle, the glaciers of Lodal and Trangedal, present themselves, at the height of 1597 feet above the level of the sea. They are separate from one another by a small mountain, covered all over with ice and snow. The nearest verges of the glaciers exhibited innumerable clefts of the most splendid appearance, and of a sky blue color. The moraine showed clearly that these glaciers too, formerly descended about 1700 feet further down: while the dark naked sides of the mountain, as if the surface had been shorn off, showed that they had been formerly about 200 feet deeper.

Our walk over the Glacier of Lodal was not difficult: you might ride, or even drive over it, if there was a road to it for carriages. You can come down on the surface of the ice from a mountain-down lying on its South side, covered with trees and plants. Summer and winter lie here smiling by one another's side. While one foot stands on the ice, the other rests on flowers and grass. Almost all the snow was thawed on the surface of the Glacier of Lodal, so that every cleft in the ice was distinctly to be seen. Towards the front of the glacier, these clefts were smaller, most of them not more than a foot across, and running parallel to the side of the adjoining mountain. Higher up, the huge dead mass of ice shows that it has undergone strong internal commotions and violent throes, and her gravitation has performed fearful pranks.—The surface of the ice was uneven, and of less uniform cohesion. The clefts run across to one another, and were often from ten to fifteen feet broad, or more. Their depth must be considerable, perhaps down to the ground, over which the ice lies, but it would not be an easy matter to measure them. In the large ones you could mark distinctly the layers by which the ice had been annually increased. We could often count twenty of these, separated from one another by a dark colored stripe. But it is not without terror you pass over or look down into these fearful abysses, however beautiful their azure-colored walls are. In their cold bottoms the lonely traveller has sometimes found his grave. A few years ago, a peasant crossing over from Justedal to Nordford, fell into one of these large clefts, which was concealed by the snow. His only companion, a faithful dog, ran down to Justedal, barking and howling, as a signal for help. No body, however comprehended his meaning, till the person who had fallen down was at last missed.—Several persons then followed the dog up to the glacier, who stopped at the cleft, and gave such signs as put it beyond all doubt that his master had sunk into it. They threw down a rope, and made loud cries, but in vain—the peasant had met his death in the immeasurable gulf. It was only by compulsion the dog would leave the cleft.

[From Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon*.]
Napoleon at Paris after his Italian victories, described by Sir Walter Scott.

"In a metropolis where all is woe, come that can vary the tedium of ordinary life, the arrival of any remarkable person is a species of holiday; but such an eminent character as Bonaparte—the conqueror—the sage—the politician—the undaunted braver of every difficulty—the invincible victor in every battle—who had carried the banners of the Republic from Genoa till their approach scared the Pontiff in Rome, and the Emperor in Vienna, was no every day wonder. His youth, too, added to the marvel, and still more the claim of general superiority over the society in which he mingled, though consisting of the most distinguished persons in France; a superiority cloaking itself with a species of reserve, which inferred, 'You may look upon me, but you cannot penetrate or see through me.' Napoleon's general manner in society, during this part of his life, has been described by an observer of first rate power; according to whom, he was one for whom the admiration which could not be refused to him, was always mingled with a portion of fear. He was different in his manner from other men, and neither pleased nor angry, kind nor severe, after the common fashion of humanity. He appeared to live for the execution of his own plans, and to consider others only in so far as they were connected with, and could advance or oppose them: He estimated his fellow mortals no otherwise than as they could be useful to his views; and, with a precision of in-

telligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study. Bonaparte did not then possess the ordinary tone of light conversation in society; probably his mind was too much burthened or too proud to stoop to adopt that mode of pleasing, and there was a stiffness and reserve of manner, which was perhaps adopted for the purpose of keeping people at a distance. His look had the same character. When he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging form his countenance all expression save that of a vague and indefinite smile, and presenting to the curious investigator the fixed eyes and rigid features of a bust of marble.

When he talked with the purpose of pleasing, Bonaparte often told anecdotes of his life in a very pleasing manner; when silent he had something disdainful in the expression of his face; when disposed to be quite at ease; he was, in Madame de Stael's opinion, rather vulgar. His natural tone of feeling seemed to be a sense of internal superiority, and of secret contempt for the world in which he lived, the men with whom he acted, and even the very objects which he pursued. His character and manners were upon the whole strongly calculated to attract the attention of the French nation; and to excite a perpetual interest even from the very mystery which attached to him, as well as from the splendor of his triumphs. The supreme power was residing in the Luxembourg ostensibly; but Paris was aware, that the means which had raised, and which must support and extend that power, were to be found in the humble mansion of the newly christened Ruedes Victoires.

Some of these features were perhaps harshly designed, as being drawn *recentibus oculis*.—This disagreement between Bonaparte and Madame de Stael, from whom we have chiefly described them, is well known. It originated about this time, when, as a first rate woman of talent, she was naturally desirous to attract the notice of the Victor of Victors. They appear to have misunderstood each other; for the lady, who ought certainly to know the best, has informed us, that far from feeling her fear of Bonaparte removed by repeated meetings, it seemed to increase, as his best exertions to please could not overcome her invincible aversion for what she found in his character. His ironical contempt of excellence of every kind, operated like the sword in romance, which froze while it wounded. Bonaparte seems never to have suspected the secret and mysterious terror with which he impressed the ingenious author of *Corinne*; on the contrary Las Cases tells us that she combined all her efforts, and all her means, to make an impression on the general. She wrote to him when distant, and as the Count ungallantly expresses it, tormented him when present. In truth, to use an established French phrase, they stood in a false position with respect to each other. Madame de Stael might be pardoned for thinking that it would be difficult to resist her wit and her talent, when exerted with the purpose of pleasing; but Bonaparte was disposed to repel rather than encourage the advances of one whose views were so shrewd, and her observation so keen, while her sex permitted her to push her inquiries farther than one man might have dared to do in conversing with another. She certainly did desire to look into him 'with considerate eyes,' and on one occasion put his abilities to the proof, by asking him rather abruptly, in the middle of a brilliant party at Talleyrand's, 'whom he esteemed the greatest woman in the world, alive or dead?' Her, madam, that has borne the most children,' answered Bonaparte, with much appearance of simplicity. Disconcerted by the reply, she observed that he was reporting not to be a great admirer of the fair sex. 'I am very fond of my wife, madam,' he replied, with one of those brief and piquant observations, which adjourned a debate as promptly as one of his characteristic manœuvres would have ended a battle. From this period there was enmity between Bonaparte and Madame de Stael; and at different times he treated her with a harshness which had some appearance of actual personal dislike, though perhaps rather directed against the female politician than the woman of literature. After his fall, Madame de Stael relented in her resentment to him; and we remember her during the campaign of 1814, presiding in society how the walls of Troy were to see a second invasion and defeat of the Huns, as had taken place in the days of Attila, while the French Emperor was to enact the second Theodoric.

MAINE.—We have a Green marriage, rope ladders, &c. &c. of marriages, the oddest. London paper—the most elegant ing past the Hens morning, lately ad- der belonging to the following ma-

you a single man, sed and astonished (to him) replied he

er, will you have soldier (still more objections, mod-

with me. I have asking them out of will be married dy then called a be stand, and pro- church where their edately on they into the couch

at she would send, g, and afterwards ge. She then or- to drive forward, to the present the n nor heard from rcely possible to d have been the s she wished, for s, to show the ce-

ce in Scarborough t. between Thom- as Carter; and e of mind, Bur- an are are, by which e severed. The ce were called to ounded man, who out of danger.— examined before dered to recognize for his appearance Common Pleas.

Alaine Palladium.

—The anniversa- plist was celebra- Monday the 25th A procession was tel, at 11 o'clock, Fletcher's meet- Throne of Grace N. H. Fletcher, nced by Dr. Sam- exercises were in- passed in a mag- g, saying "I t and good order."

By REGISTER, Leviathan," or pent.

at Harbledad,) sdr. Hope, John e Banks. Being Cape Ann, June edly weather, the essel going aboi- in the water t. Some thought ee or drift wood, n. We kept the d and proceeded further, and we fish, such as ne- efore. We all of a distinct view of es. It appeared s back, the for- from his body, the going the above rned and came and after looking t again from us ce, turned again, me distance from methodical in its econd time we come on board— t the vessel away 15 minutes after saw the creature, asleep—by his nner he did, and we, surprised, run against him'se's never above and that he mor- his head was m— was all the time hen we first rous- ed a fling out of red like that of a to be a powerful of him out of et in length.

JOHN WHITE.

at, that Mr. White is racter, and that he ed on as correct.

among corn.—Saw seed to the acre, of July, either be- harrowing. Top e corn will admit. the stalks, to let e; and the sweet- I compensate for the turnips about er. An acre will is of corn, and at 00 bushels of tit-

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—We partic- larly invite the attention of our readers to the notice which was adopted at Hallowell, on the 6th instant. This Convention a Har- risburg will probably be one of considerable interest to the inhabitants of this State, especially to that portion of them who are Wool growers and manufacturers. It is generally supposed that almost every State east of the Potomac, and north and west of the Ohio, will be represented; it therefore becomes highly important that Maine should have her inter- ests ably represented in this assembly.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appoint- ed by meetings of several Towns in the County of Kennebec to designate a time and place, and notify a convention of the manufacturers, Wool growers, & friends of the Agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State of Maine, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the general convention of the States, to be holden at Harrisburg in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 30th instant, and to take such other measures as may be thought expedient, to elicit and diffuse all information necessary to indicate the most effectual means of protecting and sustaining the growth and manufacture in wool, and other prominent staples of the country—Hereby give notice to the public that Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and Thursday, the 19th day of July, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, have been designated as the time and place for the meeting of said convention. It is hoped that the activity and promptness of those who may feel an interest in this most important public concern, will be able to surmount all difficulties which may arise from the short time to elapse before the Harris- burg Convention.

JAMES BRIDGE,
JESSE ROBINSON,
SANFORD KINGSBURY,
JOHN PITTS,
S. G. LADD,
WM. CLARK,
GEO. EVANS.

July 6, 1827.

INDEPENDENCE.—This day so deserving of remembrance by Americans, was ob- served in the usual manner in many towns in this State. The following sen- timents we have selected from among the many offered on that day.

In Augusta.

The Heroes of the Revolution.—They are fast paying the debt of nature, while our country still withholds from them the reward due their toils and sufferings.

The National Administration.—The Oak which gathers strength from the blasts that assail it.

The State Administration.—Judging it by "its measures," we owe it our cordial approbation. Its Commerce and Manufactures.—Protection to the last is encouragement to the first, and life to the second.

By Geo. Bibby, Esq. of Athens.—The Hon. Peleg Sprague. The enlightened statesman and the old soldier's friend.

By J. H. Williams.—The State of Maine.—Internal improvement her highway to great- ness.

By a Guest.—Party spirit, a deadly viper, nearly inanimate. May it sting those only who harbor it in their bosoms.

Col. Edward Williams, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, having been called on for a toast, rose and ad- dressed the President at some length, expressing, in his own behalf and that of the young men of Augusta, the pleas- ure derived from the presence of a dis- tinguished guest, the Hon. John Chan- dler. Col. Williams proceeded to com- pliment him, in handsome terms, for the able, dignified and independent manner in which that gentleman had discharged his various public duties; and gave the following toast:

The Hon. John Chandler.—Our distinguish- ed guest. By his honest and stern republican consistency; by his ability and zeal display- ed in the U. S. Senate, in advancing the best interests of the country and of this State, and in opposing all innovations upon State rights, he merits and receives the high approbation of his constituents.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I do not rise with a view to make a speech to you, as seems to have become fashionable on similar occasions, and sir, were I to attempt it under the feelings produced by the manner in which this Chairman of the Committee has been pleased to speak of me, I should fly suc- ceed; and I do assure you gentlemen that nothing could be so gratifying to my feelings as the approbation of my fellow-citizens, and particularly that of the young men of Augusta. I have to ask you, gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my conduct, and I do assure you gentlemen, it has made an impression on my mind that no time can efface, and in return I beg leave to offer you a sentiment.

The young men of Augusta.—Independent and liberal, may they long enjoy the benefits resulting from the transactions of the day the anniversary of which we celebrate, and may their prosperity be equal to their liberality.

In Portland.

The day.—While celebrating this anniver- sary, let us not forget those to whose unshak- ing valor and patriotism, we owe our freedom and independence.

Our country.—The centre of the great solar system of political liberty,—may she shine on through endless ages, ever glorious and ever free.

Internal improvements.—The best guarantee of the civil and political prosperity of our country.

South America liberty.—"God prosper the cause! O it cannot but thrive."

While the pulse of one patriot heart is alive its devotion to feel and its rights to main- tain!"

By Tammany Society in New-York.

By a Brother.—Our next President.—May party spirit never be carried so far as to pre-

vent the Presidential chair being filled by the most worthy.

At Haverhill, Mass.
Political Currency.—Give us that which breeds not the scales.—We care not for the stamp.

Mr. John J. Jerome, of Boston, being called upon for a sentiment, replied as follows:

Mr. President: I offer as a sentiment, the words of John Adams, as expressed to me when I had the honor to announce to him the election of his son to the Presidency of the United States; "If it is for the good of my country, I rejoice at it. If it should prove otherwise, I shall regret it." As it has proved for the good of our country, we rejoice at it.

By the Hon. Israel Bartlett.—May local dis- tinctions of East and West, Buckskin and Yankee be forgot, and may we in the words Mr. Jefferson, say, "we are all Republicans, we are all Federals!"

Hickory.—Very good in the field, but good for nothing for Cabinet Work.

We learn that Rev. JOHN BIRSE has accepted the invitation of the Universalist Society in this town, to become their pastor, and that he will commence his labors with them Sabbath after next, be- ing the fourth Sabbath in July.

Rev. RUSSELL STREETER, who recently ministered to the above Society, has ac- cepted an invitation from the Universalist Society in Watertown, Mass. to be- come their pastor, and will commence his labors in that place next Sabbath.

E. Argus.

IMPRESSMENT.—Capt. Myers of brig At- lantic, arrived at Charleston, S. C. from Bordeaux, reports having been spoken June 7, lat 24 35, long 59 10, by a pri- vateer under Buenos Ayrean flag, the captain of which impressed two Ameri- cans of the crew of the Atlantic, one of whom was released. Richard Wilson, of Salem, was the seaman detained. It is stated that there were on board the privateer other American seamen who had been impressed, as well as some Frenchmen. This matter should be in- vestigated by our government; and mea- sures be adopted to put a stop to this species of man-stealing. Capt. Myers, it is said, can give such information as will enable the government to identify the privateer.—Boston Patriot.

Extract from the Journal of the brig Herminia, arrived at Philadelphia.

EARTHQUAKE.—June 5, lat. 33 40, N. lon. 38 35, W. at half past 8, P. M. the weather pleasant and clear, with a brisk breeze from the Eastward, we experi- enced a severe shock of an earthquake, which continued about one minute.— During the shock or trembling, the wind seemed to cease to half its previ- ous strength, and resumed its former force about 2 or 3 minutes after the shock had passed. The moon was shin- ing bright, which made it quite light, but no difference of appearance was perceptible in the surface of the water, though by the trembling of the vessel it seemed as if the sea was violently agi- tated: the feeling produced was simi- lar to that of running over a rough bot- tom in smooth water. So severe was the trembling that it awoke those who were turned in, and they came running on deck much alarmed. The nearest land to us was Flores, one of the Azores, distant 400 miles.—B. Pal.

Wreck.—June 15, lat. 35 33, lon 51 30, at daylight, saw a wreck, and sent the boat to her—she appeared to have been an hermaphrodite brig of about 100 to 150 tons, both masts were car- ried away about 7 feet above the deck. She was full of water, and the main deck a midship a little under water—she was low deck with a high quarter deck, and appeared to have been an Eastern Lumberman. The part where the name should be was under water, and so covered with clams and barnacles we could see no letters—she had a yellow or white waist. From the bleached appearance of the masts where they had been broke, it is probable she had been wrecked some months. There is no doubt the people had been taken off by some vessel, as there was no ap- pearance of any remains on board.—Id.

A gentleman from Southington has furnished us with the particulars of an accident, the recital of which will, we trust, operate as a salutary caution to parents, while it awakens the deepest feelings of sympathy for the distressed mother. On Sunday the 18th inst. a lit- tle child besought its mother for a knife; after some importunity, she allowed it to take the instrument. The child then begged to have it opened; the mother imprudently opened it, and passed out of the room. In a moment, she heard her infant scream—returned and beheld it a corpse! The knife was sharp pointed, and the child stumbled and fell upon it with such force, that it entered the left side, and pierced the heart.—Mid. Gaz.

TOOTHACHE.—A remedy for this pain- ful affection, which has succeeded in 95 of 100 cases is alum, reduced to an im- palpable powder, 2 drachms, nitrous spirit of ether 7 drachms—mixed and applied to the tooth. Try it.

Fire.—We understand, that on Monday evening last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, the Meeting-house in Athol was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the prompt and spirited exertions of the Engine Companies and other citizens, who immedi- ately repaired to the spot, the building was entirely consumed. By the spirited exertions of M. Hall, Mr. Rickey and Mr. Spooner,

many books, and the communion plate, were saved. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Eastern Argus.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hercules, Capt. Lambert arrived at New-York on the evening of the 5th. By this arrival Liverpool papers of the 30th May have been received.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 27th were of no particular interest, and we find nothing of importance new in England. The Courier states explic- itly that no measures have been taken to withdraw the troops from Portugal.

The last accounts from Portugal rep- resented the Princess Regent as quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quiet, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused amongst some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguiar. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the court of Lisbon and a strong friend of the Constitution.—The cir- cumstances of his decease were so sin- gular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned. The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem castle; and another is on the march to that city, where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

Lord Cochrane had captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and seized another at Alexandria. The Emperor of Russia was about sending a fleet into the Mediterranean. No orders had been given for withdrawing the British troops from Portugal, notwithstanding the call from the opposition in Parlia- ment. The Brazilian Charge, M. Ag- nia, had died at Lisbon, supposed by poison. The Bill for divorcing M. Wakefield was postponed in the House of Lords, to 30th May.

In a debate in the House of Commons, on the woolen petition, on the 28th May, it was stated that France and the Netherlands had become great rivals to England in the manufacture of woolen goods, and an increased duty in foreign wool was therefore prayed for. The King of England had announced his op- position to concession to the Catholics, the question, therefore, is at rest for the time being.

N. Y. Morning Courier July 6.

VERY LATE FROM THE BRAZILS.—The fast sailing schr. Blucher, Captain Shear- man, arrived at this port on Saturday in the very short passage of 34 days from Rio de Janeiro, bringing advices, from that capital to the 25th day. A letter from an intelligent and respecta- ble source, communicates the following political intelligence:—"It is said the French government have claimed in- demnification of this government for captures of French vessels, and that a meeting of the Cortes yesterday with closed doors, was occasioned by the Minister of France having addressed a note to this government to that effect. It was at first supposed the private sitting of the Assembly was on propositions of peace with Buenos Ayres, growing out of communications with Manuel Garcia, who arrived here from Buenos Ayres some weeks ago, on his way to England as Minister. His arrival has, no doubt, some reference to the belligerent and political relations between the two governments. Many persons think there will be peace in a few weeks. I have no such hopes—this government does not yet feel enough of the inconven- iences of the war. There may be an arrangement in the course of four or five months. The Buenos Ayre' army has again commenced operation in the province of Rio Grande, where the gov- ernment has no force sufficient to ar- rest their progress. A number of pri- vateers on the coast have done a great deal of injury to Brazil's commerce. Almost every day we hear of captures. We have no late news from the La Pla- ta. I hope that the government of the United States will act upon Mr. Rague's suggestion in their intercourse with this government. The brig Ontario from Philadelphia via Bahia, is yet detained by a suit instituted by some passengers she brought on from Bahia, Deputies to the Cortes, who were robbed at Cape Frio by a privateer. They wanted to know the principle that "free ships make free goods." She came in on the 2d ultimo. Our markets are very dull, and at the La Plata they are worse. A number of vessels have got into Buenos Ayres.—

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, captain Biddle, was at Rio, all well. It was supposed that her presence would fa- cilitate the release of the brig Ontario, which was still under detention; as was also the brig Spark. The U. S. sloop of war Boston, captain Hoffman, was at Montevideo, all well.

The following circular, under date of 8th and 22d May, with the price cur- rent annexed, will show the state of the markets.

The commerce of Brazil suffered se- verely from the Buenos Ayrean pri- vateers, which had made their appearance on every part of the coast, from St. Augustine to the La Plata. They had captured a number of prizes, most of which had been sent into the Salado river. Off Cape Frio, the Blucher was boarded by the privateer Bolivar, (formerly of Baltimore), now owned and commanded by a Frenchman. On this subject a letter from Santos, under date of 13th May, says:—"Our port is al- most in a state of blockade by privateers,

they having taken, within a few days, four more vessels off St. Sebastian.— Three were bound to Rio from the south, and one from Pernambuco to this place. The holders of Sugar must there- fore give up all idea of shipping for Rio for the present."

BANGOR, July 4.

On Thursday last, George Needham, alias Wm. Brown, was examined before Mr. Jus- tice WILLIAMSON, on a charge of having broken open and robbed the United State's mail;—the cause was continued for a week, and the prisoner ordered to find security in the sum of five hundred dollars—which fail- ing to do, a mittimus was made out for his commitment to the County Gaol; in his progress from the office to the gaol, he requested liberty of the officer to go to his lodgings and change some part of his apparel—which was granted; when he again started with the officer, and having arrived opposite the prison, he cleared himself from the officer, drew a dirk and pistol from under his coat, and pre- sented them to the officer and assistant, chal- lenged them to resist or follow him if they dared, and started to give them the leg bail; he was pursued, the hue and cry raised, and retaken. On Friday he was taken before Mr. Justice ROBERTSON, and called to answer to a charge presented by the officer, for resis- tance and threatening with a deadly weapon and sentenced to find security in the sum of two hundred dollars, to answer to said charge at the next Court of Common Pleas. He was also presented for a charge of Mr. Cushing, for stabbing with a dirk—and or- dered to find security in the sum of five hun- dred dollars, for his appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court in this County; failing to find bail, he was committed to pris- on, where he now remains to await the sen- tence of the law.

Married.

In Paris, Doct. Simeon Fuller, of Rumford, to Miss Mary-Ann Rawson, eldest daughter, of Capt. Samuel Rawson.

In Livermore, by John Fuller, Esq. Mr. Orin Fuller to Miss Mary-Ann Hobbs.—By F. F. Haines, Esq. Doct. Samuel G. Stanley, of Phillips, to Miss Arabella Haines, of the former place.

In Harrison, Mr. Alvah Scribner to Miss Jane Finney.

In Tiabury, Capt. Hosea Lewis, of Hing- ham, to Miss Maria P. Hillman, of the former place.

In Shelburn, (N. S.) Mr. Donald McDonald- son, aged 35 years, to Miss Jane Morrison, aged 25; this aged lover was so infirm, that he was, during the performances of the cere- mony, obliged to be indulged with a chair.

Died.

In Paris, Mr. Solomon Cushman, jr. aged 20 years.

In South Berwick, on Monday evening the 2nd instant, Hon. WILLIAM BURLEIGH, mem- ber of the House of Representatives in Con- gress from this State.

In Fairfield, on Sunday morning 2nd inst. Mrs. Jane Cannon, wife of Mr. Thomas Can- non.—In a fit of insanity she left the house in the night and threw herself into the well, where she was found in the morning by her husband a lifeless corpse. She had been un- der a mental alienation for nearly 4 weeks.

In Belfast, Mrs. Clark, wife of Jacob Clark. She was found suspended in the barn, by a skein of yarn.

In Madbury, N. H. Mr. Israel Tibbets, aged about 50. His weight exceeded 450 pounds. In Warrensville, Ohio, widow Lydia Ad- ams, aged 72, formerly of Andover in this State.

In Ohio, 29th May Hon. William Wilson, member of Congress from that State: he was a native of New-Hampshire.

In Kingston, N. H. May 15, Lt. Thomas Elkins, in the 85th year of his age. Mr. E. was noted for industry and frugality. He had gained much wealth, and was without a child. Finding his labor and concerns on earth were soon to close, he deliberately and freely disposed of his hard earned effects; besides bestowing liberally on his relatives, he gave to the town of Kingston two thou- sand dollars for the use of its schools and the maintenance of its poor.

In Canterbury, June 6, Mr. Nicholas Mar- ner, a revolutionary pensioner, aged about 90. He served three campaigns in the old French war, and a considerable time in the revolutionary war—was at the taking of Montreal and other important places in Can- ada.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

ALL those who are regular standing in the County of Cumberland, who are desir- ous of uniting with them, in forming a branch of the Medical Society of Maine, are requested to meet at the house of Joshua Smith, Esq. in Norway Village, on Thursday the second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. It is hoped that a general attendance will be realized.

July 5, 1827.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss.
TAKEN by virtue of sundry Executions and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the thirtieth day of August next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Hunt Inholder in Albany, all the Right in Equity which Charles Whittem has of redeeming a certain farm situated in Al- bany aforesaid, being the same farm with its appurtenances that was conveyed by deed of Jeremiah Harriman to the said Charles Whittem and Moses C. Danforth, and since by the said Whittem mortgaged to the said Danforth (Dec. 23, 1825) conditioned for the payment of one hundred dollars in one year from that date.

WM. MORSE, Jr. Dep. Shff.

Waterford, July 10, 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, School Bibles, a good edition of also Colburn's Arithmetic; Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c. to be sold cheap.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Kneeland's Translation of the New Testament; Kneeland's Lectures on the Divine Benevolence; Balon's Notes on the Parables; Cobb's Sermons, &c. July 12.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Minutes of a discussion on the question, "Is the punishment of the wicked ab- solutely eternal? or is it only a temporal pun- ishment in this world for their good, and to be succeeded by eternal happiness after death?" Be- tween Rev. Abner Kneeland and Rev. W. L. McCalla, which took place in Philadelphia, July 10.

MUSKETS & RIFLES!

PAYSON & NURSE,

No. 3, UNION-STREET, BOSTON.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very low prices,

10 Cases MUSKETS, for Infantry companies

5 do. RIFLES, do. Rifle

7 do. FOWLING PIECES and Ducking

GUNS,

consisting of Percussion, Magazine and Flint

LOCKS, of a variety of Patents.

Best English Percussion CAPS—Patent

Shot BELTS—Powder HORNS—Dumont &

Eagle Gun POWDER—SHOT—FLINTS,

&c. &c.

Also—a Prime Assortment of

HARD WARE

AND

CUTLERY.

April 6, 1827. epdnnnoe 148.

Collector's Notice.—Sweden.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi- dent proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following Lots of Land are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector for said town, for the year A. D. 1825.

No. Division	No. Lots	Acres	Value
1	10	100	250 0 84
2	34	30	40 0 13
3	23	100	400 1 34
4	5	9	100 0 34
5	7	100	500 4 20
6	5	9	100 0 84
7	23	100	400 3 46
8	34	30	50 0 42
9	3	126	100 150 1 26
10	2	10	100 250 2 78
11	2	34	30 0 44
12	16	100	300 3 33

Delinquency of highways for the year A. D. 1824, 5 9 100 100 0 84

School house tax in District No. four, 2 34 30 0 44

in said town, 2 16 100 300 3 33

If no person shall appear to discharge said taxes and all intervening charges on or be- fore Saturday the first day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of said Lots as will discharge the same, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the House of the subscriber, in Sweden.

CALVIN POWERS, Collector of Sweden for 1825.

Sweden, June 18th, 1827.

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CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Stand for DRESSING CLOTH, at Steep Falls, in Norway, where they have made arrangements to Full and Dress Cloth in the best possible manner. They assure their customers that no exertions will be spared on their part to give satisfaction; and the terms of payment will be made satisfac- tory.

JOHN MARCH.

JOSHUA RICKER.

July 2, 1827.

LOST, OR TAKEN.

FROM the Attorney's Bar, at the Court House in Paris, while the Supreme Court was in session, the last month, an OMBLA- TION, signed by Samuel A. Bradley, Robert Bradley, and Robert Page, to myself; and which Obligation related to the subject for which an action of ejectment was brought (and tried at said term) by said Bradleys and Page, against myself.—As I have heretofore suffered in consequence of the loss of an im- portant deposition, in an action pending in Court, and which was afterwards ascertained to have been taken, from the Court House, I am the more solicitous that the above nam- ed obligation should be brought to light. I therefore offer a reward of ten dollars, to any one who will return said paper to me—or, if purloined, will furnish the necessary proof to convict the person who took it from the Bar of the Court House, as it may be of much consequence to me in the final adjustment of the subject between said Bradleys, Page, and myself. JAMES W. RIPLEY.

Fryeburg, June 2, 1827.

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Norway, Me. July 1st, 1827.

Fyhrain Briggs, Nathan A. Bradbury, M. D. Simon Brown, Mary Bradbury, Ephraim Crockett, Ephraim Crockett, Peter Lovell, Benjamin Flint, David Hamilton Gam- ble, Reuben Hill, Almira Millett, John Ordway, Asa Pool, Benjamin Peabody, Dorothy Seavy, Joan Staples, Jonathan Taylor, Anjer Tubbs.

Persons calling for the above letters will please mention they are advertised.

ASA BARTON, Assistant P. M.

THE ANNET.

A Literary Gazette,

Embellished with splendid Engraving,

at \$1 yearly.

THIS work is devoted to Science, Litera- ture and the Arts. It contains choice Tales, Essays, Anecdotes and Poetry, both original and selected, and a variety of valuable miscellaneous reading, such as will make it agreeable to every literary reader. It is pub- lished every other Saturday, on 8 large quar- to pages, with fine paper, and entirely new type, by ELWOOD WALTER, at No. 71 Market Street, Philadelphia, at the very low price of One Dollar per annum, in advance. The first number, published on the 5th of May, is embellished with a correct and finely en- graved portrait of Merriweather Lewis, Esq. the explorer of the Missouri.

The embellishments to the ANNET are by the best artists, and neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it valuable and inter- esting. The patronage bestowed is beyond all expectation. The demand for the work already enables us to print an edition of not less than 1500 Copies. Further subscriptions will be gratefully received at this office, where the work may be examined. All or- ders must be post paid, and accompanied by a year's subscription.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE File of the Oxford Observer

for the two last years, cheap,—inquire of

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 5.

Poetry.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO ELIZA.

The nearest resemblance fair Eliza, of thee,
Is the rose bud just blooming in summer's
mild hours,
Who's beauties declare when expanded shall
be:
Each tongue shall proclaim the queen of
all flowers.
Happy the youth who hereafter shall see
This bud to a flower of maturity grown;
But happier, thrice happier that mortal shall
be,
Who is destin'd this flower of sweet fra-
grance to own.
Beware, fairest maid, for an insect may blight
This bud of fair promise, and pride of the
bower:
So be guarded by day, and guarded by night;
Remember, sweet bud, thou may'st ne'er be
a flower. D—Y.

THE MARINER'S SONG.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast;
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While, like the eagle free,
Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the lee.
O for a soft and gentle wind!
I heard a fair one cry;
But give me the snoring breeze,
And white waves heaving high;
And white waves heaving high, my boys,
The good ship tight and free—
The world of waters is our home,
And merry men are we.

There's tempest in yon horned moon,
And lightning in yon cloud;
And hark the music, mariners,
The wind is piping loud;
The wind is piping loud, my boys,
The lightning flashes free—
While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our heritage the sea.

THE TIDE OF TIME.

Through sunny plains and valleys green
Yon silvery streamlet winds its way,
While on its banks fresh flowers are seen,
That smiling seem to woo its stay.
It must not stay, the current's force
Forbids it here to find repose;
But onward still it takes its course
And sadly murmurs as it goes.
Upon its polished breast no more
Sweet flowers their breathing perfume shed,
Its path is now the rocky shore,
Its final rest the ocean's bed!
Thus down the stream of time we glide
From youth and joy to age and pain;
We cannot check the ceaseless tide,
Or bid hope's blossom's bud again.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TEA PLANT.
Tea is the leaf of a shrub which
grows in several provinces of China, Si-
am, and Japan. It is planted in rows,
and pruned to prevent luxuriance.
"Vast tracts of hilly land (says Sir G.
Staunton) are planted with it, particu-
larly in the province of Tochen. Its
perpendicular growth is impeded for the
convenience of collecting its leaves,
which is done first in the spring, and
twice afterwards in the course of the
summer. Its long and tender branches
spring up almost from the root without
any intervening naked trunk. It is bushy
like a rose tree, and the expanded pe-
tals of the flower bear some resemblance
to that of the rose."

"The tea shrub must have reached
three years growth before the leaves are
fit to be plucked, which it then bears in
plenty, and very good ones. In seven
years it rises to a man's height; but as
it grows but slowly, and bears but few
leaves, it is cut down quite to the stem.
The leaves it bore having been previous-
ly gathered. The next year many young
twigs and branches grow out of the re-
maining stem, which bear leaves in
such abundances, as to amply compen-
sate for the loss of the former shrub.
Some defer cutting them down till they
are ten years old."

"It is generally believed that there is
but one species; the difference depend-
ing on the nature of the soil, culture,
age, and manner of drying; for it has
ever been observed, that a green tea
tree planted in a black tea country, will
produce black, and on the contrary; and
that on examining several hundred flow-
ers, brought from the black and green
tea countries, their botanical characters
have always appeared uniform."

"No particular gardens or grounds
were formerly allotted for this plant; it
was cultivated round the borders of the
fields, without any regard to the soil;
but it has since become so important a
branch of Chinese commerce, that they
have formed regular plantations of it in
various parts of their extensive empire.
The soil selected is generally of a strong
quality, which requires little or no prepa-
ration."

"When the tea plant has reached the
growth of three years, the leaves are
collected very carefully once by one, lest
they should be torn. The first gather-
ing [which is called Ficki Tsja, or
powdered tea, because the Japanese
grind it to powder, and dip it in hot wa-
ter] begins in the middle of the first
moon, immediately before the vernal
equinox. These leaves are fully open-
ed, being only two or three days old;
they are called the flower of the tea,
and fetch the best price."

"The second gathering called Fook-
ja, or Chinese tea, because it is infused
and drunk in the Chinese manner, be-
gins about a month after the first; it is

often sold for the first, especially by
those who carefully pick it up, and sepa-
rate the smallest and tenderest leaves.
The third and last gathering, called Bau
Tsja, is in June, the leaves are sorted
into three different classes, according to
their quality. It is said that the great-
est quantity imported into Europe, is of
the third or grossest sort, and of this the
natives in general drink."

"The first process is that of making
holes in the ground at short distances
from each other, in a straight line, this
is done by laborers with an implement
for the purpose, having a long handle
and sharp pointed head. After the
ground is prepared, another class of la-
borers are employed in sowing the seed.
This is done by putting a few of the
seeds, varying in number from six to
twelve, into each of the holes, which
are generally four or five inches deep
in the ground, they are then watered,
and vegetate with little further care."

"The tea leaves when gathered are
prepared in Tsia, as they are termed,
that is, public drying houses or labora-
tories, built for the purpose, and where
every person may bring leaves to be dried.
There are, in these public labora-
tories—1st, Several ovens, sometimes
as many as twenty, each of which is
three feet high, with a wide, flat, square
or round iron pan at the top; the side,
over the mouth of the oven, is bent up-
wards, for the person who attends the
drying, who stands on the opposite side
secure from the fire, and turns the
leaves.—2d, One or more low but very
long tables, covered with fine reed mats,
on which the leaves are to be rolled.—
3d, A number of workmen, some of
whom are employed in attending the
drying of the leaves by the oven, and
others sitting cross-legged by the tables,
to roll the leaves as they come hot from
the pan. Sir G. Staunton in his descrip-
tion, says,—"young women are employ-
ed in rolling the leaves."—The leaves
must be dried when fresh, and they are
generally brought to the laboratory the
same day they are gathered. The pro-
cess of drying is thus performed:—Some
pounds of the leaves are put into the
iron pan, which, by the fire underneath,
has already been heated to a degree,
that the leaves when they are put in
may crackle at the edges of the pan.
The fire in the oven must also be so
regulated, that the man attending the
drying pan may be able to stir up the
leaves with his hands, which he contin-
ues to do till they become so hot, that
he cannot handle them any longer; the
instant they become so, he takes them
out of the pan with a shovel, broad at
the mouth like a fan, and pours them
upon the mat in order that they may
be rolled."

"It may be here necessary to refute
a very common prejudice already no-
ticed, viz. that the leaves of tea are dried
on copper plates, and consequently must
be in some degree poisonous, for chem-
istry has now ascertained, beyond the
possibility of a doubt, that no materi-
als but iron and earthenware are used
for the drying of tea; and that were it
furnished with the slightest particle of
copper, it would easily be detected by
the chemical experiments that have
been made on it."

"The method of preparing the leaves
of tea is nearly the same, both by the
Japanese and Chinese, the only differ-
ence appearing to be, that the latter ex-
pose the leaves to the steam of boiling
water, or put them in soft water for
half a minute, a process not observed
by the Japanese. Each person takes
before him a quantity of the leaves, and
whilst they are hot, immediately com-
mences rolling them with the palms of
their hands until they are cold, by which
means they are curled. A second drying
very then is a second drying very then
is a second drying very then is a second
drying and deliberately, for fear of
breaking the curls.—After this they are
again delivered to the rollers, and if the
leaves are not full dry, the process of
drying and rolling is repeated a third
time. Great care is taken in the sec-
ond and third drying, that the heat of
the fire be lessened in proportion as the
leaves have lost their juices and humid-
ity, or they would be burnt or turned
black."

"For the more valuable teas, the
process of drying and rolling is repeat-
ed four or five, or even seven times,
thus drying the leaves more gradually,
by which means they preserve that liv-
ely and agreeable green color which dis-
tinguishes the best teas. The pans are
always washed clean with hot water be-
tween each drying, because a sharp
juice sticks to the edge and bottom of
the pan, which is apt to discolor the
leaves. The leaves are next spread on
the floor, or on tables covered with mats,
and are sorted into classes, by which the
grosser leaves, and such as are not well
curled or too much burnt, are separated
from the rest. The dust and smaller
leaves are also separated by means of
sieves. It may be necessary to observe,
the above description more particularly
refers to green teas, not so much care
being taken in curling and preserving
the color of black teas. The leaves of
Ficki tea are dried to a much higher
degree, as it is always used in powder,
and some of these leaves, which are
very young and tender, are put into hot
water, and then laid on thick paper, and
so dried without being curled at all.—
When the tea has been dried, it is pack-
ed in earthen vessels or baskets; and

after it has been kept some months in
these, it is taken out and again dried
over a gentle fire, to deprive it of all
its humidity. It is preserved from the
air in earthen or porcelain vessels, until
it is packed into boxes lined with lead,
covered with a species of fine tissu,
paper, in which manner it is exported.
The Chinese preserve the finest sorts
of tea in coned vessels made of tuten-
ague, tin or lead, covered with neat
matting of bamboo until intended for
exportation."

"The Chinese infuse their tea in boil-
ing water as we do, and it is said, that
when they have drawn off the proper
quantity, they prepare the leaves with
sugar oil and vinegar for an evening
sallad! The Japanese reduce their tea
to a fine powder, which they dilute with
warm water, until it has acquired the
consistence of their soup; this makes
the tea of a more rough, earthy, and
disagreeable taste.—Their manner of
serving it is curious; they place before
the company the tea equipage, and a
box in which a quantity of finely pow-
dered tea is contained; the cups are
then filled with warm water, and tak-
ing as much powder as will lay on the
point of a knife, they throw it into each
of the cups, and stir it till the liquor
begins to foam; it is then presented to
the company, who sip it while it is
warm; this custom also prevails in some
parts of China. Tea does not appear
to have been introduced into Europe
until the year 1608, when the Dutch
imported a quantity, for which they ex-
changed dried sage with the Chinese,
who were very fond of it, and called it
the wonderful European herb, attribut-
ing to it numerous virtues; the rate of
barter was four pounds of tea for one
pound of sage. (Guthrie, in his Gram-
mar of Geography, asserts that the Por-
tuguese were the first who introduced
it into Europe.) For such as they could
not get in exchange, they purchased at
8d or 10d per pound, and bringing it
home, they readily sold it in Paris for
30 livres, and some as high as 100 livres
per pound. It was introduced in this
country before the restoration, as men-
tion is made of it in the first act of Par-
liament that settled the excise on the
King for life in 1660. Catharine of Lis-
bon, wife of Charles the II. rendered
the use of it common at her court."

LATE OMISSIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, June 23.
POLITICAL.—By the account of the pro-
ceedings of the General Court as published
in another part of the Journal, it will be seen
that an attempt was made on Wednesday
last, to procure in the House the passage
of a joint resolution expressing the opinion
of the legislature as to the merits of the ad-
ministration, and that the consideration of this
resolution was indefinitely postponed by a
vote of 17 to 70.

An attempt will probably be made in this
State, as elsewhere, to give an impression
abroad that this vote in the House indicates
a state of feeling unfriendly to the adminis-
tration.—In the apprehension that an at-
tempt will be made to give this coloring to
the transaction, we think it worth while to
state, that from the letters we have seen
from members of the House since the vote,
and from our own knowledge of the opinions
of many gentlemen who voted to postpone, we
are convinced that no such inference ought
to be drawn. We have not the least doubt
that, if it were necessary to pass any vote by
which the opinions of the legislature could
be ascertained on this subject, a vast majority
of the members would be found to be on the
side of the administration. We come to
this conclusion from a knowledge of the
opinions of many of the leading men in both
branches.—The President of the Senate, Hon.
Matthew Harvey, (we have the authority of
a member of that body)—who is a brother
to the opposition member of Congress from
this State, has expressed his opinion in favor
of Mr. Adams. Hon. Henry Hubbard, Speak-
er of both Houses, declared the same opin-
ion. Hon. John C. Cabot, and the Re-
publican Administration, and the latter
made one of the most decided speeches
that was there delivered. The elections made
by the legislators clearly indicate the same
opinions;—the former Clerk of the House
was removed chiefly because he was suspected
of having written certain scurrilous para-
graphs for an opposition newspaper;—the
Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Commis-
sary General, are all known to be friendly to
Mr. Adams; and these officers were all elected
by the legislature, only one week before
the vote was passed, to which we have alluded.

The member who made the motion to
postpone, Hon. E. Webster, a Federalist of
distinguished talents and elevated character,
is not yet, we are persuaded, a member of
the party in opposition to the administration;
nor are the forty or fifty Federalists who
voted with him arrayed, or amalgamated, to use
a favorite phrase of the opposition, with that
party.

We are confident, therefore, that this vote
of the House only shows that the members
did not think it necessary or proper to make
a formal, legislative, declaration of their opin-
ions, entertaining probably the same senti-
ments with the Hon. Speaker, who said when
he took the chair, that "no extraneous con-
siderations should be suffered to influence our
actions in the performance of official duties."

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.—It is
thought probable that an election will
take place in the course of the ensuing
month, for representative to Congress
from this district. The names of several
individuals have been placed before
the public as candidates, and among
them that of Geo. Blake, Esq. on whom
we have every reason to suppose a
greater number of voters will unite
than on any other individual who would
consent to be a candidate. In addition
to the undivided support of the Repub-
licans of Boston, Mr. Blake would re-
ceive the votes of very many of the

prominent friends and supporters of the
"American System," as well as those
interested in the protection of commerce
and navigation.—Bos. Pat.

THE SIX MILITIAMEN.—A letter from
General Jackson, dated Sept. 4, 1826,
in which he explains the case of the six
militiamen has been recently published.
The letter contains no new facts except
that Harris, who was the most conspicu-
ous of the accused, was a Baptist minis-
ter, consequently a volunteer, or not
liable to do military duty; he says noth-
ing of the mistake of the men as to
their time being out, nor of the shaving
of the heads of some hundreds of them,
all which appears upon the records of
the trial, recently published, but he
speaks of various outrages committed
by the men which are not found among
the specifications against them on trial,
or not proved.

He urges the importance of strict dis-
cipline at that time; but it is to be re-
collected that he approved the sentence
of the court after the enemy had been
driven to his ships with great loss.
What renders the execution of these
men the subject of so much sympathy is
the fact that the men supposed they were
acting lawfully.—Kennebec Journal.

THE GREEKS.—The Greek Agent in
Paris has received news from Napoli de
Romania to the 29th March. On the
24th, a very bloody affair occurred be-
fore Athens, when the Greeks carried an
important position. Lord Cochrane from
Egina on the 21st, in a steam-boat, ac-
companied by four other vessels. Mial-
lis was to join him with two other ves-
sels. The expedition is secret. The
vessel sent from Leghorn, with ammu-
nition and flour, arrived on the 23d.
Gen. Church was setting out to join
Karaiskaki in the siege of Athens.

ANECDOTES.

The following anecdote was handed us as
original, and as we have never seen it in
print, we publish it as such.
The late Rev. John Murray, the Universi-
list, was as distinguished for the poignancy
of his wit, and talent for repartee, as his very
peculiar and pathetic eloquence. On cer-
tain time, when meeting his friends to ce-
lebrate some festive occasion, and the joys
of Bacchus were resorted to, as a heightener
of social merriment, he was accosted with,
"Mr. Murray, don't you drink?" "Drink!"
retorted he, "Yes, that I do—I drink like a
beast." He yet refrained from helping him-
self over-liberally to the use of the bottle,
(as every one else present did) which one
of his companions remarking, observed, "Why,
Mr. Murray, how absent you are—I thought
you said, 'I drink like a beast.'" "And so
I do," rejoined the preacher, "for a vessel,
when he has drunk enough, desists from
drinking—and so have I."—Fid. River Mon.

A Quaker who had the command of
a trading vessel, had to encounter an
enemy's lugger on his voyage. His prin-
ciples forbade him to fight direct; he
therefore resigned the command to the
mate. In the course of the action, how-
ever, it did not go to his liking, and he
addressed his mate in the following terms:
"If thou meanest to beat the
enemy, friend, thou shouldst point thy
guns a little more abast."

A lady complained how rapidly time
stole away, and said, "Alas! I am near
30." Scarron, who was present, and
knew her age, said, "Do not fret at it,
Madam, for you will get further from
that frightful epoch every day."

Two old Jews, who go about the street
dealing in old clothes, passing by a gen-
tleman's stable, were so fascinated by a
couple of jackets, belonging to two
postillions, that they could not resist the
temptation of adding them to their stock
in trade. While they were secreting
their prize, the two owners returned
from a public house, where they had
been drinking a pot of Porter and saw
the transaction. They rushed out, seized
the Israelites, locked them up in the
stable, and went in quest of certain things
which promised better things than a
prosecution. They then returned, tied
the two Jews, face to face, and matting
together their beards, smeared with
wax, and a sufficient number of
spectators gathered together, to view
their fraternal Jewish hug, the postillions
at intervals applied a few pinches of
snuff, which caused such a concussion
of noses, and such sneezing and spitting
in each other's faces, that while it in-
flicted the secret punishment on the
thieves, the spectators were highly
pleased with this specimen of distribu-
tive justice.—London paper.

NED SHUTTER THE COMEDIAN.—Ned was
often very poor and being more negligent
than poor, was careless about his dress.
A friend overtaking him one day in the street
said to him, "Why Ned, are you not ashamed
to walk the streets with twenty holes in
your stockings? why don't you get them
mended?" "No, my friend," said Ned, "I
am above it; and if you have the pride of a
gentleman you will act like me, and walk
with twenty holes rather than have one
darn." "How!" replied the other, "how
do you make that out?" "Why," replied
Ned, "a hole is the accident of the day; but
a darn is premeditated poverty."

EXTRA BAGGAGE.—A Frenchman, wish-
ing to take stage for Buffalo, was asked
by the driver if he had any extra bag-
gage. "Extra baggage! Vat do you
call dat? I have no baggage at all but
my tree trunks, five dogs, and von black
girl!"

PRIZE LIST.

THE following is a correct account of the
Drawing of the CUMBERLAND & OXFORD
CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class,
which took place at the Town Hall, on Sat-
urday, the 23d of June, 1827.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
1495	\$1,500	3840	\$100	5315	\$50
6917	1,000	4840	100	6315	50
4373	950	5840	100	1908	50
2464	900	6840	100	2908	50
5321	850	1922	50	3908	50
3081	800	2922	50	4908	50
1857	100	3922	50	5908	50
2857	100	4922	50	6908	50
3857	100	5922	50	1666	50
4857	100	6922	50	2666	50
5857	100	1315	50	3666	50
6857	100	2315	50	4666	50
1840	100	3315	50	5666	50
2840	100	4315	50	6666	50

All Tickets whose two last figures are 52 are
prizes of \$10
All Tickets whose two last figures are 07 or
10, are prizes of \$5
All Tickets whose last figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9, are prizes of \$3.

FEW TICKETS...HANDSOME PRIZES.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD
CANAL
LOTTERY,
CLASS NUMBER FIFTEEN.

To be Drawn in Portland, at the Town Hall,
ON SATURDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF JULY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
4	200
8	100
16	50
40	20
120	10
1,200	4

TICKETS \$4. HALVES \$2. QUAR-
TERS \$1. EIGHTHS 50 cents.

Only 4000 Tickets, and FOUR Prizes of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
besides all the smaller Prizes; the most of
them would be a handsome sum these hard
times. Prize Tickets signed by any
vender in the State, received in payment,
and Cash paid for prizes sold at this office on
demand. DAVID SMITH.
Norway, July 5, 1827.

United States
TELEGRAPH,
Published at the City of Washington,
BY DUFF GREEN.

TERMS.—Daily paper, per annum, \$10
Three times a week during the session
of Congress, and twice a week during the
recess, (if not paid in advance, \$5.)
For six months, \$5
Once a week, \$4

Four subscribers uniting and forwarding
ten dollars in current paper, postage paid,
will each receive a number of the weekly
paper for one year. The weekly paper is
made up of the editorial articles and leading
extracts and communications selected from
the daily paper.

ÆTNA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of
insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by
FIRE only, with a

Capital of 200,000 Dollars,
and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY-
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; the
whole secured and vested in the best pos-
sible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as
favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principal-
ly confined to risks in the country, and there-
fore so detached that its capital is not exposed
to great losses by sweeping fires. The
small compensation they require, and the
losses that may accrue under their Policies,
together with eight years close application
and experience, induce them to flatter them-
selves that they shall receive a share of pub-
lic patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized
Agent for this Company, and will issue Pol-
icies immediately, to those who may apply
for them. ASA BARTON.
Norway, July 5, 1827.

N. B.—As this Company does not insure
upon marine risks, it is considered to be per-
fectly safe, and deserving of public con-
fidence.

The Observer
Is published every Thursday, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2 00 per annum, subject to a deduction of
12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within
three months from the date of their subscrip-
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

The Publisher deems it expedient to
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deavor to be literally correct, he will not
hold himself responsible for any error in any
advertisement beyond the amount charged
for its insertion.

OX

PL. IV.]

MORAL AND

PRAY

The act of devo-
tely from the nat-
fious duty, has the
he spirits, which be-
by calamity. The s-
approach of the chr-
of the Almighty, teac-
of patience under affl-
fore should we mock
plications, when we
muring under his c-
while our prayers h-
admitted the vanity
the things of time in
of eternity, should v-
the Searcher of Hea-
the world and world
sume their turbulent
bosoms, the instant
ended? There have
are now, persons so
suffer earthly passio-
reins even immediat-
address to Heaven;
tian is not of these.
comforted and streng-
prepared to execute
ever his destiny ma-
do or to suffer.

The following ex-
given by the mother
BAYARD, to her son,
father's house to en-
the service of Char-
"Peter, my friend,
to the service of a no-
as a mother can com-
I command you thro-
you do, rest assured
you to pass through t-
honor. The first is
serve God without o-
way, if it be possibl-
was he who gave us
will save us, and w-
grace, we should not
form a single good
Recommend yours
morning and evening
you aid. The seco-
mild and courteous
ing away pride. Bu-
ing to every body.
or a liar. Keep yo-
regard to eating and
envy—it is a mean
flatterer nor a tale t-
this description do
any high degree of
al in word and deed
ises. Succour poor
and God will regard
that you be bountif-
give you, to the poe-
give for his honour
any man poor, and
the alms that you
greatly profit both
This is all I have to
believe that your f-
live much longer;
whilst we do contin-
ceive a good accoun-

I imprinted on
Mr. Cecil, the id-
at a very early age
one day with a few
ed to delight her wo-
soul was absorbed in
"My dear, you hav-
there." "Yes, papa,
to be vastly pleased
papa." "Well now
the fire." The te-
eyes: she looked
though she ought
such a cruel sacrific-
do as you please; I
told you to do any
think would be g-
looked at me a few
then summoning u-
her breast heaving
dashed them into t-
I, there let them
more about them
no more about them
after, I bought her
beads and toys of t-
I returned home I
and set it before I
tears with ecstasy
said I, are yours, b-
me when I told you
for you to throw it
hind the fire. No
you this treasure.
member, as long as
is. You threw aw-
I bid you, because
that I never advis-
good. Put the sar-
Believe every thing
work, whether you
have faith in Him
good."